

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Communication from an occasional Correspondent now in Paris.

AUGUST 14, 1838.

To the Editor of the Native American:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have been so much excited by the perusal of an abusive and impertinent editorial in the "National" of the 13th, a leading Republican Journal of this city, that I could not refrain from indulging in old habits, and scribbling a short article for "The Native American." The object of this foreign attack, is the Bill as reported by the majority of the Committee in our House of Representatives on the subject of emigration and pauper importations. These meddlesome Editors of the "National" must fain erect themselves into a final tribunal, and pass a dogmatical sentence impugning alike the motives, reasoning, and conclusions of men, about whose character they know naught, whose arguments they never have taken the trouble to examine, and whose deductions they have neither the sound sense nor will to understand or adopt. This French tirade against honest, and better men, than can be found often in these parts, commences with a grand flourish about respect for the American Congress having kept them silent so long on the subject. Thank, ye, for nothing, Messrs. Editors! It then goes on to state that all doubt about the authenticity of the news is over, that only a few determined and generous men were to be found in all Congress who thought and would have acted, as they, the philanthropical "Redactors," do in their columns. Alas! how will the thrice modest partisans and stump orators of the aforesaid minority be able to support the praise of a foreign Journal? Have mercy upon them all, puissant "National!" The writer then remarks that, had not the Session been brought to a close, the Bill would have passed. Hope you are a true prophet, and that your foresight will be realized at the next, Mr. Scribbler. He then goes on in a right indignant and touching style and diction, to deplore the circumstance, that over the water you are so much absorbed in your material interests, that you do not reflect before you pass an act or adopt a line of internal policy, what will be the bad effects produced in the Old World; and concludes this sapient paragraph by a polite comparison between the United States and the ancient and savage Taunus—the which comparison turns out to be very much to the credit of those old barbarians, and much to the discredit of us Americans.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will note this conclusion in your memory, if it be not there already, viz: These conceited and frivolous Frenchmen, with their brother Europeans, have got a notion that it is, or should be our sole ambition and study, to please and satisfy them—that we must not shock their feelings, or interfere with their interests. And if, like sensible and independent men, we think and act for ourselves without regarding the opinions of the corrupted members of this mouldy society in Europe, presto, their orators and political charlatans are upon us, and with a swagger and an impudence, glorious to contemplate, do debase us with nicknames and epithets, which only go to prove that the mouths and fancies from which they issue, are most foul and malignant. As for the good opinion of Europe, I tell you "friends, brothers, and fellow-countrymen," it is a blessing you shall sigh for in vain; for interest, vanity, jealousy, and hatred, warp minds abroad, and close the ears and eyes of foreigners to our merits and capabilities. Our writer then, with a most amusing gravity and laudable modesty, does dilate upon the praise and eternal honor which are due to England and France for their steps, past, present, and to come, in *Negro Emancipation*, and after laying on most manfully, so much needed white-wash of flattery and nonsense, makes another not very flattering comparison between the aforesaid *disinterested* kingdoms, and our own Republic, and taunts us with the adoption of the "Code Blanc." As to the motives which have induced France and England to manumit their slaves, I will merely remark, that they both have done nothing more nor less than yield to the necessity of events; and therefore have no merit—choice not entering into the matter—that interest is at the bottom of it all, and the slang, catch-penny, idle talk, about the rights of man, philanthropy, humanity, &c. &c. can be resumed under the words *national policy* and *sordid self-interest*. Why is it that at this moment, England, and France, and Europe, in a word, are swarming with miserable wretches, *white paupers* and *white felons*? Why is it that philanthropy and charity do not commence at home, and work out, where it is so much needed, a moral and physical regeneration, and convert vile and sordid slaves into men? Aye! why? Because it does not suit the interests and policy of Kings, and creatures miscalled Statesmen, to make the poor, the ignorant, the enslaved, aware of their rights and privileges;—because it is more profitable—certainly less dangerous—to carry out reforms at the expense and risks of others, and keep themselves firmer on the necks of the people, by gaining at like risk and cost the prostituted title of patriots and philanthropists. Shame on such hypocrites! and disgrace and ignominy to the slaves who nourish and protect such knaves and impostors!

But 'revengeous a nous moutons'—our Scribbler then asks by what right we exclude paupers and branded felons from our shores? He insolently, and with a sneer upon his lips, inquires whether we have forgotten, that we, like the Romans, came from the dung-hill, from the loins of brigands, refugees, felons, &c. &c. and asks us whether we forget with what indignation the companions of Washington and Lafayette threw back the taunts of Dr. Johnson, who called them a race of convicts? Why, in truth, these unmanly, rude, and scurrilous allusions to our origin, which for the most part are as false as they are malicious, are so contemptible and prove so much of the affinity between the utterer of these libels and the common herd, that it almost makes me disposed to dismiss the blackguard, and tell him that Americans regard him and his threats or opinions, as also those of his kidney in Europe, with dignified contempt. But taking him as a mouth-piece of stronger and more bitter men, who are as yet behind the curtain in this as in all other attacks upon our common country, I deem it of some importance to notice him and his remarks. Open, brave enemies, we fear not; but secret, assassin-like ones, are those to be eared for at home. Our French critic then strikes off on another trail, and seems to flatter himself that he has us on the hip. "Priding yourselves so much," he says, "on the point of Religion, how happens it that it is such a Christianity as on the one side adds to hypocrisy, and on the other repels the foreigners who are indigent and infirm?" Why, Monsieur critic, the answer is simple: Because we do not feel disposed to be the tool of European knaves and heartless politicians, who get rid of the rotten members

of the body social by kindly sending them, no doubt to the advantage of said paupers and felons, as facts do most positively disprove, to vex and corrupt us by their intrigues and crimes;—because we do in such circumstances as you and all your kith and kin of soi-disant friends of humanity would do in a like case, on the clear and simple principles of self-preservation. If you knew what you were writing about, Mr. Scribbler, it would be another affair; but not being aware of the foul character of emigration to the United States, you will forgive us for calling you no authority in the business. He then picks us with the charge of ingratitude towards the Europeans who have cleared our wildernesses and been the pioneers of civilization in the West, and tells us not to fear too rapid an occupation of the soil, so vast a territory remaining yet to be tilled and peopled. As to the charge of ingratitude we plead not guilty. Those who did those good and manly acts have been long rewarded in themselves and posterity, by riches, comfort, and respectability. They were not felons, convicts and wretched outpourings of European Alms Houses; they were not sent by kings and governments as exiles and transported criminals to our shores. The most of them were honest laborers, or worthy citizens, fleeing from religious persecution at home, and were received by a generous people to their bosom. That they have been rewarded, let none deny—that their merits should make condemned convicts deserving, is absurd, most ridiculous.

As to his declamation about Providence having reserved our country as a grand reservoir for European redundancies, as it takes two to make a bargain, we in America are about to let you know Mr. "National," that you count without your host, and we deny your proposition about Providence, &c. &c. It is only a theory at the best. And, lastly, in reply to his threats of ignominy and contempt, even at home, being the portion of the friends of *modified emigration*, we exclaim a fief for you and your supporters. And if you and your brother Abolitionists would allow yourselves to be caught South of the Potomac, we would give you a remembrance not easily to be forgotten. In a word, fellow-countrymen, if you would be free, be on your guard against Europe. Your old friend,

We transfer to our columns the following paragraph of the history of Commodore Porter, from the Focus. This brave officer is one of our countrymen, whom we delight to honor for his heroism in the Navy of the United States. We deeply regret that the occasion ever occurred which resulted in unjustly depriving our Navy of the services of this able commander, and our country of the honor which such services are calculated to impart. We believe, however, that he stands as high in principle as a Native American, as he did rank in grade as a Naval officer:

We had the pleasure and the honor of meeting Commodore Porter, in Delaware county, on Saturday last, and wishing him welcome to his native land, after a sojourn abroad as Charge d' Affaires, of the American Government, at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for several years. The Commodore will soon again return to Constantinople, and resume his functions. It is impossible to describe the emotions that thrilled within us, as we gazed upon this extraordinary man, who, perhaps, more than any other American sailor, carried further the terror of his name, and the renown of his flag, spreading alarm and dismay among the enemy along the South American coast, and inflicting severe and devastating ruin on their important commerce in the southern seas. We will briefly recur to a few of the prominent incidents in his naval career. On the 3d of July, 1812, Captain Porter sailed from New York in command of the Essex, and after some minor captures, fell in with the British sloop of war Alert, on the 13th of August, and after a hot action of eight minutes, the standard of St. George was lowered to the stripes and stars. In October of the same year, Captain Porter again put to sea in his favorite vessel, the Essex, and repaired agreeably to instruction from Commodore Bainbridge, to the coast of Brazil.

On this coast, he captured His Britannic Majesty's ship Nocton, but hearing of the victorious action between the Constitution and the Java, which would oblige the former to return to port, and informed that the coast swarmed with British cruisers, he abandoned so dangerous a vicinity, and after running down as far as the Rio de la Plata, stretched away for the shores of the Southern Pacific.

During his cruise in this sea, he inflicted the most irreparable injury upon the commerce of Great Britain, and was particularly destructive to their shipping employed in the Spermin Whale Fishery. His numerous prizes supplied him in abundance with provisions, clothing, medicines, and naval stores of every description, and he was consequently enabled for a time to keep the sea without sickness or even inconvenience to his crew; living entirely on the enemy, and enabled to make considerable advances of pay to officers and men, without a single draft on Government. His name became a terror along the whole coast, and among the islands of the Pacific, and at length reached the ears of the British Admiralty, who despatched vessel after vessel in pursuit of the daring American, who laughed to scorn the boasted supremacy of the British Navy. For a long time Porter effectually baffled all pursuit—keeping the open sea, or lurking among the numerous barren and desolate islands that formed the Gallapagos group, he left no traces by which he could be followed.

At length in the harbor of Valparaiso, the Essex became a prey to superior force, and after one of the most sanguinary defenses on naval record, surrendered to the Phebe and Cherub. An idea may be formed of the defence, when the British officer who boarded after her surrender although accustomed to scenes of blood and carnage, fainted at the sight of the shocking spectacle presented by the dead and dying, who strewed her decks! On his return home, Commodore Porter was received with that grateful enthusiasm by his admiring countrymen, so well accordant with the high merits of his career since the war—the unfortunate affair at Toxador, which resulted in depriving the American Navy of one of its brightest ornaments, it is painful to speak of—since then the gallant Commodore in the civil station to which he was appointed by the late President has equally, as in his naval sphere, represented the dignity and honor of his country; may a gracious Providence ordain, that his declining years be cheered by health and happiness.

A western paper states that the celebrated Indian warrior Black Hawk, died at his camp on the Des Moines river, on the 3d inst.

From the N. Y. National Banner.

MEETING OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

A highly respectable meeting of Native American Democrats of the city of Brooklyn, was held at the City Hotel, on Thursday evening, October 11th, to pass upon the nomination of candidates for Assembly.

On the recommendation of a Committee selected for the purpose, (consisting of H. S. Riley, T. R. Mercein, and James C. Rhodes,) JOHN DIKEMAN was appointed President, Davis Afflick, Luke C. Ryder, M. Van Beuren, and Wm. Powers, Vice Presidents, and F. G. Fish and David Farley, Secretaries.

On motion of George Hall, a committee was appointed by the Chair (I. Devoe, T. S. Barkuloo and G. W. Prince,) to report resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The duty was performed by the introduction of the following resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That we do heartily approve the nomination of BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, and CORNELIUS BERGEN, Esqrs., as candidates for the Assembly; that the faithful and able manner in which they discharged their arduous duties during the last session of the Legislature, eminently entitle them to our united support at the ensuing political contest, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their re-election.

Resolved, That every year's experience and observation of the conduct of our foreign population at our elections, the controlling influence which these suffrages exercise over our present National and State Administrations, and the unjust and unnatural conduct of those administrations in the appointment of foreigners to office, to the exclusion of applicants capable and honest, of Americans by birth and education, affords additional evidence of the necessity and propriety of a strict adherence to the principles which distinguish us as Native American Democrats.

Resolved, That the Select Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, to whom was referred the memorial from Kings County, and various other memorials from different parts of the United States, for an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, are entitled to our warmest thanks for their laborious investigation and able report in relation to the subject referred to them.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the fact that a few of the better informed of our naturalized citizens have become firmly attached to American institutions, and from personal knowledge and observation of the dangerous tendency of Foreign influence, are strongly attached to the principles of the Union, we most deeply deplore that the great body of that class of our citizens by their political assemblages as adopted citizens, in primary meetings, by their resolutions and remonstrances opposing any alteration of the law concerning naturalization, or the adoption of a law to prevent the transportation of paupers to our country; their establishment and support of political newspapers and journals for advocating the peculiar rights and privileges of foreigners; their unblushing claim to superior merit, and their action as an organized body, in concert and union with each other, as well as with the National and State Administrations, demonstrate that however they may have passed through the legal forms of Naturalization, they are yet more strongly attached to the land of their birth and the home of their childhood, than to the country of their adoption, and that to oppose the influence which such organization and concert of action by foreigners, must necessarily have upon our elections, it is necessary that there should be opposing organization of native American citizens.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this county are entitled to our thanks for their fidelity and energy, as our political allies, in the adoption and support of the several candidates nominated by us, since the formation of our party; and that in the coming contest, so far as it relates to candidates for offices for which we have made no nomination, it becomes us to give our support to our political ally, in preference to our political enemy, especially if in canvassing the claims of the individuals they have nominated, we shall be able to give an affirmative answer to the democratic test question, "Is he capable—be he honest?"

Resolved, That universal suffrage is the only adequate safeguard of Republican Governments, provided the Electors possess sufficient learning and intelligence to enable them to discharge their duties in that respect understandingly—and that intelligence and not property should constitute their qualification for the employment of the Elective Franchise.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of a law requiring a registration of votes, and that we will use our best efforts to procure the enactment of that statute for that purpose.

In the course of the evening, the meeting was pertinently and happily addressed by Senator Tallmadge, of New York, and Judge Dikeman, on the great political topics of the day, and particularly on the distinguishing characteristics of the Native American Organization.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Long Island Star, the Williamsburgh Gazette, and the National Banner.

JOHN DIKEMAN, President.

Davis Afflick, L. C. Ryder, M. Van Beuren, Wm. Powers, Vice Presidents.—F. G. Fish, David Farley, Secretaries.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.—Last evening about dusk, as the brigades were returning from Harlem to this city along the third avenue, the third regiment being in advance, they were met by a cartman named Michael Healey, half drunk, driving a very spirited horse in a cart, when first seen, at a gait, he was, however, within a few rods of the troops, he took one of the "rungs" out of the cart, and lashed the horse so violently that the animal, maddened with pain, rushed into the midst of the third regiment, through the whole line, knocking down some forty or fifty men, more or less, bruising and wounding a majority of them. On went the horse and cart, Healey holding the reins, and, as it is said, maliciously guiding it through the midst of the troops. After dashing through the third regiment, they next came on to the ninth, where more men were knocked down and bruised. One of the dragoons was knocked off his horse, and received so bad a hurt that it is thought his life is in danger. By this time the excitement was tremendous, overwhelming, amounting to madness—all subordination was at an end. Vain was it for the officers to call upon the men to maintain their discipline—they rushed upon the miserable cartman in such confusion, and so completely overmastered by passion, that they cut and thrust at each other, whereby several of them were severely injured. It was reported that two men were thus killed and many others dangerously wounded. At this time Charles H. Hale, at the risk of his life, rushed into the midst of this frightful melee, and rescued the cartman with scarcely a spark of life remaining, he having been cut and slashed most horribly. Officers Rose and Jones happening to be on the spot, the poor wretch was given into their custody, and by them conveyed to the upper police, where his wounds were immediately dressed. He received one sabre wound on the head that is considered dangerous. By the last accounts, however, he was still alive.—*N. York Times.*

We were in New York when this affair took place. We did not witness the scene, but it was denounced generally at the time as having been perpetrated by an Irishman, which was the fact, as might be supposed from the act. These trifling events, however, are counterbalanced by the infinite blessings and benefits we derive, as a Nation, from this peaceable, modest, virtuous portion of the community.

From the Christian Statesman.

NEW SOCIETY.

A society of an extraordinary character has just been founded at Boston, under the appellation of "The New England Non-Resistance Society." Its constitution, among other similar things, declares "that no one who professes to have the spirit of Christ can consistently sue a man at law for redress of injuries, or thrust any evil deed into prison, or fill any office in which he would come under obligation to execute penal enactments, or take any part in the military service, or acknowledge allegiance to any human government, or justify any man in fighting in defence of property, liberty, life, or Religion." &c. &c. Truly, Jack Cade is come again. One would think, from this and other specimens which might be given, that a company of thieves, pick-pockets, &c., had got together and framed a constitution to protect themselves against the laws.

The master workman and constitution drawer, in making this society, is the master spirit of immediate and unconditional Abolition, the peaceful and serene Mr. GARRISON. But we cannot speak another word in ridicule. Alas! that this man should have suffered so much from the local laws of the country, for we cannot escape the impression that it has unsettled a brain which at best was probably none too steady.

It is allowable to judge the tree by its fruit. Apply this rule to Garrison, and the inevitable conclusion to which we must come is that he is demented.—[*Ed. N. A.*]

Messrs. Editors:—Having seen in your valuable paper a proposition in favor of the Colonization Society for the coast of Africa, and finding it to meet my ideas exactly, I beg leave to say that I am a resident of one of those places where the trade in human blood is still carried on by importing thousands of Africa's sons every year, and consequently often hear the remarks of these traders and their captains, and find that next to the exertions of the British cruisers, they deprecate the small colony or colonies now established on the coast, and say "they cannot buy a single negro within some hundreds of miles of them."

They are fully aware that the colonies are undermining the traffic, and, if persisted in, must ruin it. I am, therefore, of the opinion that colonies planted on the African coast, must be attended with great good, even if considered in no other light than in putting down an abominable traffic. But this is not the only blessing resulting from Colonization. Towns planted on the coast will tend to civilize the colored man. Religion will be introduced among them, and soon will Ethiopia stretch forth her hands with joy, exhibiting the wonderful works of God and salvation through our Redeemer.

I have lived many years in a land of slavery. On my first arrival there, I thought the negro the connecting link between the man and the brute; but my opinion is now far different. I firmly believe that the population of Africa are as susceptible of education and refinement as any nation under heaven; and certainly they fall into the precepts of Religion with far greater docility than our own white brethren.

They have fewer prejudices to lose, and will even learn any useful trade as quick as the white man. I found my opinion upon actual experience, having been conversant with negroes from more than twenty different nations or tribes; and although no Abolitionist, would gladly be the means of putting a stop to exporting the African from his native soil, and make an effort to civilize him at home. To those friendly to the cause, you can give my address.—*Christian Statesman.*

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 10.

LAND SLIDES.—The low stage of water has occasioned the caving in of the earth at the landing of almost every town on the banks of the Mississippi. The first accident of the kind occurred at New Orleans, which swallowed up a portion of the wharves along the Poydras Tier. The next happened at Vicksburg, and more recently the Free Trader describes two other land slides at Rodney and Natchez. In the latter place the land had cracked in two places near the cotton press, and extended nearly as low down as the Steamboat Hotel. The walls of the cotton warehouse, erected near the press, were cracked considerably, and it is supposed they will have to be removed. A gentleman direct from Rodney, states that a portion of the town had fallen into the river, and that two houses had actually been destroyed by the land slide or caving of the bank. No tidings of a similar disaster at Grand Gulf has yet reached us, and protected as that place is, by the rocky abutments of the Gulf Hills, there is a probability that it may escape the threatened mischief.—*Bulletin.*

Landslide in Vicksburg.—The New Orleans Advertiser, of the 28th ult., says:—"In Vicksburg, last week, the ground in the vicinity of the landing appeared to be cracked and rent, and fissures extended up a considerable distance into the city; a large commission ware house, situated at the termination of Main street, near the Levee, was noticed to be giving way; the occupants became alarmed, and hastily removed their goods; they had hardly succeeded in doing so, ere the building became a mass of ruins. It had rented for \$12,000 per annum. A new and splendid house, in process of building, was also badly cracked by the sinking of the earth, which, if it spreads, will be attended with ruinous effects to Vicksburg. Several houses were observed to be in a critical position, and fears were entertained for their stability."

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The Canal is amply supplied with water, and the repairs made at the upper Dam appear to have been efficient, as the supply was sufficient before the rains. This fact confirms the opinion heretofore entertained by the most scientific and intelligent engineer, that the Potomac will afford abundant resources in this way, without resort to any auxiliary streams, and places the success of this great work on the most sure foundations. We hope in the augmented trade, that the resources will be such as to justify the most sanguine calculations which the friends of this truly national work have entertained. We learn the division of Canal, extending 29 miles above this place, is nearly ready to receive the water.—*Williamsport Banner.*

A New York paper gives an account of a competition between R. H. Nicholson, of Hartford, and G. W. Neagle, of Philadelphia. The latter laid three thousand seven hundred bricks in five and a half hours, and gave out. The former laid five thousand three hundred and fifty in six hours; "and then knocked off." This was done on the Croton Water Works, in the presence of many witnesses, and the work declared by the inspectors to be well done.

CITY OCCURRENCES.

INQUESTS.—On an unknown colored man found drowned foot of Vesey street. On Charles McNuts, Irishman, aged 40, found drowned foot of Carlisle street. On Thos. Ward, native of Jamaica, who died suddenly at 229 Monroe st. On Hugh Bradley, Irish, aged 30, found dead at the foot of 42d street, near which he was seen on Wednesday, in a state of intoxication. On Louis Slagor, a German, found in the water foot of Rector street.

SESSIONS.—James McGrath, convicted of assault and intent to kill a watchman. Michael Grenner, assault and intent to kill John Understeller.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Present for the Queen.—We should imagine that Queen Victoria must soon have two or three additional storehouses erected, wherein to deposit all the tokens of affection that flow in from her loving subjects. Shawls, stockings, shoes, and bonnets from America, are among the latest on the list, and a circumstance has just been communicated to us by a gentleman in this town, which shows that such presents are not strictly limited to articles of personal apparel. On Monday, he was travelling on the Lincoln mail, and when at Folkingham, a small wicker basket, mounted for convenience on a broom, was hoisted to the coachman by an old lady who emerged from one of the wayside cottages. On the top was sewn a piece of paper, on which was written, but not with a crow quill, small and neat, "To Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Defender of England and Ireland, London, or elsewhere." Curiosity was of course awakened, and a few little pokes at the basket lid displayed to the passengers a beautiful little tortoise-shell hat, reposing on a piece of muslin, and with a quantity of bread by her side, in case she took it into her head to be hungry before she reached the halls of Royalty.—*Essex Herald.*

The Massachusetts folks seem more loyal now than they use to be in '76.

"A meeting of steamboat owners, officers, &c. was held in Cincinnati last week, at which it was resolved not to regard the law passed by Congress at the last session, entitled 'an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.'"

What appellation will characterize this proceeding on the part of steamboat owners? As it is not of sufficient importance to be dignified with that of nullification, we will just call it what it really is—outrage.—[*Ed. N. A.*]

Sundry persons have made themselves very ridiculous by a contemptible undertaking to annoy Capt. Marryat, who is travelling peaceably through the country, with anonymous letters. Those who have been guilty of such littleness must feel very cheap after perusing his letter to the Louisville Journal.—*Madisonian.*

Considering Capt. Marryat's littleness in the general estimation, we think he must feel much the cheapest, after deducting the cost of his anonymous letters.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.—The subscribers having taken the store formerly occupied by P. H. Boring, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 8th and 9th sts., opposite the Centre Market, have opened an entire fresh stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of purchasers, as having been selected with great care, and will be disposed of on the most favorable terms.

A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

Oct 20—61

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 30th instant, I shall offer for sale, at 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the premises, FIVE LOTS, one on the corner of 4-1-2 and C street, running 53 feet on C and 83 feet on 4-1-2 streets, and four on 4-1-2 street, 25 feet front, 55 feet deep. This property is considered as valuable as any property in the city. Terms, one-third cash, the balance in 12, 18, and 24 months.

SETH HYATT, Auctioneer.

Oct 20—21

N. B.—If the above property is not sold, the frame building on the corner will be for rent. It is a desirable situation for a Livery Stable or Coach Shop.

BOTTLE CORKS, &c.

50 Bags Bottle Corks, 50 Cooper's American Inglass, for refining liquors, making jellies, &c. Fresh Irish Oatmeal Fresh Canary Seed, &c. &c. Just received at TODD'S Drug Store. Oct 20.

MOUSSELINES DE LAINES AND SHALLEYS.

Opened to-day—50 Dress patterns Mousselines de Laines, 60 pieces do do by the yard. Oct 11—31 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS.—We have to-day

opened—30 pieces undressed Irish Linens 10 do very fine Bosoms and Collars 20 do 8-4 and 10-4 Barnsly Diapers 40 do Sheetings 10-4, 12-4, and 6-4 50 do very fine Towellings

Also, 60 Ingrain Carpeting. Oct 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

HARRINGTON CLOTHS (for Frock Coats.) Opened to-day—

6 pieces Harrington Cloths, very cheap 10 pieces Beaver Cloth.

Also, 50 pieces handsomely finished wool-dyed Black Cloths 60 do do do Blue Cloths. Oct 11—31 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP, deservedly celebrated for rendering the skin smooth and soft, removing chaps, pimples and blemishes, for the preservation of the teeth and gums, and the cure of offensive breath, for cleansing and healing sores and wounds, for preventing and curing cutaneous diseases, particularly in infants, for bleaching muslins and handkerchiefs, and for the removal of grease, paint, tar, &c. from clothing.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharmacy, near Seven Buildings; also for sale at many of the Drug and Fancy stores in Washington, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. August 11. FLODOARDO HOWARD.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The Passenger trains on this Road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON FOR BALTIMORE, At 6 o'clock A. M. and at 4-1-2 o'clock P. M. FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON, At 9 o'clock A. M. and at four o'clock P. M. Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westward, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stage that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastward are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that Passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock P. M. By order, Oct 6. SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.